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The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. VI.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916

NO. 23

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS FOR NEGROES

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—To help negro boys become practical farmers, and to assist negro girls in becoming competent housewives, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the state colleges, is organizing throughout the South, Farm Makers' Clubs for rural negro children. This activity, begun experimentally last year by the office of Extension Work, South, has grown rapidly, and already is thoroughly organized in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi. The work also is being carried on to some extent in each of the other Southern States.

The chief object of these clubs is to encourage negro farmers, particularly in the cotton sections, to raise some food instead of devoting their entire attention to a single crop.

In the clubs for boys, the typical plan is to encourage and help the members to use an acre, one-half of which is devoted to corn, one-fourth to potatoes, and one-fourth to peanuts. This teaches a desirable rotation, and at the same time furnishes three food products for human consumption, and two that are useful for cattle or hogs. The girl members of these clubs receive practical instruction in gardening, canning, cooking, and house-keeping.

According to reports, the county superintendents of the schools and teachers of negro elementary schools are pushing the work actively, and State agricultural colleges and the technical schools established for the race are active cooperators in the larger phases of the work.

TURN UNDER SECOND CROP CLOVER

M. F. Miller, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station

A ton of clover contains an amount of nitrogen equal to that in four tons of average barnyard manure. At fertilizer prices this nitrogen is worth between seven and eight dollars. A man can cut the first crop of clover for hay and by turning under the second crop, which usually weighs about a ton, he can add this nitrogen directly to the soil. Since on the average soil the nitrogen in that part of the clover plant above the ground comes entirely from the air; this nitrogen is pure again to the land. Of course, most farmers prefer to cut the second crop for seed but with the increasing need of soils for nitrogen, it is a grave question whether, in the long run, this is a good practice. In addition to the nitrogen supplied by turning under this second crop, the seed added to the ground goes a long way toward insuring a good clover stand.

The organic matter contained in a ton of clover hay equals that in about three and one-half tons of ordinary barnyard manure. Organic matter is needed badly by most upland soils in Missouri. The gain to the soil in both organic matter and nitrogen when this second crop is turned under

of the things which should be considered by the man who is interested in building up or maintaining his soil. Economically maintaining soil fertility is the most important problem of the average Missouri land owner.

Here's To Laughter!

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the bead of the cup of pleasure; it dispels dejection, banishes blues and mangles melancholy, for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what makes kings envy peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the water's delight; the glim of the gold of gladness; without it humor would be dumb, wit would be withered, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's a glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swansong of sadness.—New York Herald.

To Get the Sheep in After Dark

Those who have had any experience in handling sheep will know how difficult it is to get them into a barn or shed after dark. The interior is dark and they are afraid to enter. Of course it is possible to catch one or two and carry them inside, but even then the rest will not follow. A lantern placed where the sheep can see frightens them away instead of enticing them inside. But a lantern placed just inside the door and to one side, illuminates the interior of the barn and does not frighten the sheep. The sheep will readily and quietly enter a barn lit up in this way.

Clean That Dress With Carbon Tetrachloride

While gasoline is, as most of us know, a cheap and effective cleaning agent it has one great disadvantage. It is extremely volatile, and its vapors form, with air, an explosive mixture. On no account, then, must it be used in a room containing a flame of any kind. There is, however, another cleaning agent, more expensive than gasoline, it is true, which is absolutely non-inflammable. This is carbon tetrachloride, a substance but little known as such, but often sold under such trade names as Aolval, Eradeline, Antiflammen, etc. This substance is like gasoline, a fat solvent, and cleans by dissolving out the grease which mechanically holds dirt in the fabric. Carbon tetrachloride has another advantage over gasoline; it spreads less readily and for that reason is less liable to form a ring when grease spots are removed by sponging.—Evelyn G. Halliday, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Real Leisure

Leisure is time for doing something useful. This leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy never; for "a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things."—Benjamin Franklin.

EDUCATED YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE CHURCH

The question of loyalty to the church on the part of the students and graduates of our institutions is an ever recurrent one in the realms of education and religion. Theoretically it would seem contradictory to think of educated young colored people as not being fervently religious and perfectly loyal to the church, since in most cases the church is the chief agency in making it possible for them to go to school, and is also, in a large measure, the controlling spirit in our educational institutions.

It must be admitted, however, that there is some grounds for complaint—at least many of the young people of the schools seem to lose some of their fervor and activity in the real spiritual work of the church.

Isaac Fisher, editor of the Negro Farmer and Messenger at Tuskegee, recently treated this subject and presented some personal observations that are worthy of consideration. Editor Fisher says that of his anxiety he has made special effort to learn the truth as to the causes of this falling away from the church on the part of graduates. He proceeded to question the members of his Sunday school class, and he elicited from them answers the gist of which he states as follows:

"In the average Sunday school the practice is to discount the educated young people by placing as teachers persons whose main qualification is their piety, but whose knowledge in general and of the Scriptures in particular is not broad enough to qualify them to teach persons who have grown accustomed to the more efficient methods of the secular schools; as a consequence these young people are compelled either to sit mute and accept statements at war with sound interpretation of the simplest meanings of the words and with the broad knowledge of the Scriptures, or be given the reputation of being 'smart' because they have been to college, and often in consequence lectured from the pulpit for being wise in the head but void of true religion."

While we do not believe that the local churches are to be charged up with the full amount of blame for this alleged condition we are quite convinced that pastors, superintendents and other church officers have it in their power to make the church worship, the Sunday school and the other religious exercises more inviting to the students and graduates of our schools. They should not be indifferent to the charges cited above, whether the fact be real or imaginary. While every other organization is at pains to win the interest of the intelligent, energetic young people the church cannot afford to remain indifferent, offering services and exercises that have no attraction for the developing mind of the young.

On the other hand the young people on returning to their homes from college must not "despise the day of small things;" they must remember

that the untutored fathers and mothers and the humble circumstances of the old home church (if such be the case) furnished their early inspirations and the means of their elevation. They must be patient and not expect, as they cannot hope, to find the system, the intelligence and orderly procedure in the home church they usually find at the school. They should adapt themselves to the situation, throw themselves heartily into the work, avoiding all ostentation and "better-than-thou ness" and thus help gradually to improve the unfavorable conditions.—Southwestern Christian Advocate.

SWAT THE FLY

The best means of getting rid of flies is to never let them get a foothold, according to W. W. Sweet of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Although his recommendations are made mainly from the standpoint of protecting cows against flies, they are just as applicable to the protection of people.

The best means of fly control is through preventing them from breeding. It requires ten days for the fly to develop from egg to adult, so if all barnyard manure and other filth in which it can develop is cleaned up every five or eight days, the flies' supply will be cut off. If it is impossible to remove the filth far enough so that the flies which breed in it cannot reach the house or barns, it may be treated with powdered borax sprinkled over the manure pile or other filth at the rate of about an ounce for each cubic foot to be treated. After it has been sprinkled on, it should be washed through the pile with water. Half a pound of Hellebore which has been allowed to stand in ten gallons of water from ten to twenty-four hours may be sprinkled at the rate of a gallon to the cubic foot on the filth to be treated.

In either barns or houses, fly-traps help a little and a great deal of relief may be obtained by mixing half a pint of milk, half a pint of water, and two tablespoonfuls of formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde.) Stronger mixtures have so much formalin in them that the flies do not drink it. A slice of bread may be placed in the plate in which the mixture is exposed.

Cows may be protected by means of commercial or home-made repellants. Pyrethrum powder is good and the commercial repellants are generally preferable if they do not cost too much. Home-made mixtures of either one part of crude carbolic acid or pine tar with nine parts of cotton seed oil give very good results if applied lightly, but if applied too heavily they will injure the skin and hair and do more damage than the flies will.

The dairy cow requires an ounce or more of salt a day, and while she should be given all she needs, she should not be forced to take more than she wants. It is best, therefore, to give only a small quantity on the feed, and to place rock salt in boxes in the yard.—Farmers' Bulletin 748.

PARENTS AND JUVENILE CLUB WORK

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—An illustration of the great importance of the attitude of parents toward the work of members of the Boy's agricultural clubs which have been organized throughout the country by the Department of Agriculture is found by specialists in cooperative demonstration work in two cases reported from the same State. The incidents are accepted as showing the value of parental sympathy and consideration, particularly in the solution of the problem of keeping the members of the younger generation on the farm.

In one case it was found that the boy of the family was helped and encouraged from the time he first joined a corn club. His father permitted the use of one of the best acres on the farm, gave him barnyard manure, and allowed the use of the necessary horses and machinery. The young club member produced more than 100 bushels of corn on his single acre the first year and has been consistently successful since. He has even established a reputation as a breeder of fine seed corn. During the four years of his membership in the corn, pig, and other clubs, he has won more than \$400 in prizes and with his profits has acquired ownership of seven head of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs, six head of well-bred cattle, and a horse. The home is said to be ideal, the father and son being reported as "chummy as school boys." The boy has no thought of taking up life in the city, but is planning a constructive future on the farm.

In the second case the results are different. The young son of this family joined a Kafir club, but when the crop was gathered the grain was placed in a general farm bin and he received no value from it. The following year he joined a pig club and when his father called attention to the lack of feed, he hired himself to a neighboring farmer to secure funds. The money was, however, pocketed by the father. Wholly discouraged, the young boy shortly afterwards ran away from home and is now working in a city of a neighboring State.

The incidents have been used by the State demonstration agent of the State in which they occurred as the text for an urgent appeal to all parents to consider and encourage their children in the constructive work they are undertaking in the clubs. One factor which will be helpful, it is pointed out, is permitting the young people to receive the full financial profits of their industry.

High meat prices probably will continue indefinitely. This is the conclusion of the department of agriculture as set forth in an extensive report on the situation. High meat prices prevail throughout the world. One reason for this is that the production has failed to keep pace with the increase in population. Other contributory causes given are the increasing cost of production and diminished purchasing power of the money unit.—Southland Farmer.

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A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription has expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. In this way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916

LOSS IN SELLING COTTON IN THE SEED

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—That the practice of selling cotton in the seed is responsible for serious losses to producers in many sections has been demonstrated by investigations of marketing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is impossible, it is said, to determine accurately before ginning the quality of cotton and the percentage of lint, seed and trash which it contains. In consequence, buyers of seed cotton base their prices on the average character of the cotton of the community and the farmer who produces better cotton than the average often obtains no reward. As a matter of fact, even the producers of average cotton suffer, for the buyer allows himself a wide margin of safety in making his quotations and purchases.

These facts are brought out in a number of tables just published in Department bulletin No. 375, "Disadvantage of Selling Cotton in the Seed." This practice, while not as common as it once was, is still prevalent in certain sections, particularly in those regions in which cotton is a comparatively new crop or in which the production is comparatively scanty. For example, it is estimated that 90 percent of Missouri's small crop was sold in the seed in 1915 and only 2 percent of South Carolina's. The actual number of bales sold in this way, however, was greatest in Oklahoma, and for this reason the investigation, the results of which are to be found in the bulletin already mentioned, was conducted in that State.

MEET MARKET DEMANDS

We must study the market demands carefully and select good sires of the types that will enable us to meet them. If we find

that the butcher or packer likes an animal of extreme beef type because that animal yields a higher percentage of the high-priced cuts, the sires must be selected accordingly. If we find that the horse buyer takes the big, drafty, sound horse in preference to the chunk when his order calls for horses for heavy work, we must secure sires that will get colts of that type. If we ship or sell to a market which demands bacon hogs, then the boar should be the best obtainable individual of a bacon breed which is in good demand in that market.

In any case we must strive to produce only the best animals and to be sure that they are uniformly good and that there are among them no misfits or inferior specimens which do not meet the consumers' needs.—S. T. Simpson, Missouri College of Agriculture.

R. C. CHATHAM, THE WATERMELON KING

From the (Houston) Texas Freeman.

Bob Chatham, colored, the watermelon king, who this year planted 435 acres of land with watermelons at McDowell, Austin county, and who also cultivated 65 acres of the same product at Hempstead, Waller county, was in Houston Monday cashing checks at the local banks and looking after bills of lading at the Katy railroad, the road that has built a private spur track connecting with his farm at McDowell, also a private telephone for the handling of his business at that point. During a conversation with Editor Levy, Mr. Chatham said: "Since June 28, this year, I have marketed 169 cars of watermelons off of my Austin county acreage, at an average price of \$123 a car, and have many more to follow from that place.

"I have also done nicely with my melon crop at Hempstead.

"I have 15 acres near Hempstead that net me \$500 an acre every year with garden truck, such as spinach, radishes, snap beans and Irish potatoes, which I sell here, at Galveston, New Orleans, St. Louis and Kansas City.

"Four of my boys and I are partners and this year they will divide \$8,000 among themselves.

"You see, they grow and prepare the stuff for market, while the old man sells and collects the money. Of course, we have lots of other outside help, but that in the main is self-sustaining. We all work together like one big family and we get along peacefully and well, owing none and harming none. All of us, help and all, pay as we go, hence we have the best wishes of our white friends and neighbors."

Growth in Girl's Clubs and Home Demonstration Work in the South

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—An increase since the beginning of the present calendar year from approximately 6,800 to 15,455 in the number of women in the South enrolled in home demonstration work, carried on under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges, is shown in figures for enrollment, June 30, 1916, just announced by the Office of Extension Work, South. In the same period, the number of girls enrolled in the canning, poultry and other agricultural clubs carried on under the supervision of the same office, increased from approximately 42,500 to 47,749.

The extension work among

girls and women was being carried on at the end of the fiscal year in 420 counties in all of the 15 Southern States through 420 county agents and 50 specialists. In addition, North Carolina had 200 subagents, and Alabama 16 assistant county agents, who devoted their time to the extension activities. The largest enrollment of the girl demonstrators was in the canning clubs, which had 33,965 members. In the poultry clubs 10,205 girls are learning, through their local groups, under expert leadership, the details of raising domestic fowls. In the clubs devoted to bread making, 3,721 girls were enrolled, and in other clubs, 858.

The home demonstration work for women has only one organization, but covers a number of different activities, including various phases of home economics, cooperative selling and buying, sanitation, and other home interests.

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

Is the church vitally important to the community life, and granting it is, have the people of the rural districts an insight into social needs keen enough to see it?

Everyone is agreed that a high moral standard is necessary to a successful and happy community. People can neither live happily together, nor conduct business to good advantage unless they are fairly certain that their associates can be depended on to do the right thing. Now, it has been demonstrated almost beyond the possibility of question that a high moral standard cannot be long maintained without the religious motive. France tried it and failed. A few years ago Japan thought she needed no more missionaries. Now she is calling for them urgently. Why? Because she sees now that high morals are impossible without religion, and Christianity is the only religion that can stand in the presence of modern science. The essentially religious organization, the church, is therefore necessary to the success of the rural community.

When the people of the country districts realize the value of religion to their community, they will not allow the churches to die out. The sustenance of a rural church in the United States should be a comparatively simple matter; for the religious views of the majority of the people are sufficiently alike to make it possible for all to support one or two churches, if the fundamental facts are given their due weight. Even those who are personally indifferent to religion, ought as a mere business proposition to support the local church in some way. Those who do not are really living on charity, because they benefit by the money others invest in the churches and contribute nothing themselves. Those who live in the rural districts ought, for their own good, to support some church, and they must, if the community is to continue prosperous.—Herbert C. Long, Colorado Agricultural College.

The Salt Habit

A writer on dietetics has the following to say about salt:

"First, we get all that is necessary in our natural foods, just as we do of iron, soda and potassium.

"Second, that in large and oft-repeated doses, it affects the brain, as shown by impaired memory, dizziness, and hallucinations.

"Third, that in very large

Synopsis of the History and Present Development of Prairie View Normal

Established in 1879 during Gov. O. M. Roberts' administration. For the first fifteen years never reached an enrollment of over 140. During the past 19 years witnessed its greatest development, enrollment gradually increased from 140 to more than 900, during the sessions 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14.

There are forty-nine teachers and officers on its regular staff, representing the following institutions: Wilberforce, Straight University, Chicago University, University of Minnesota, Bishop College, Harvard, Talladega, Kansas A. & M., Boston University of Technology, Northwestern, Wiley University, Tuskegee, University of Wisconsin, Leland University, Nico University of Jamaica, Pennsylvania State and Prairie View Normal.

The school has sent out over 1200 graduates and as many as 8000 undergraduates holding either first or second grade certificates to teach in the State in the colored schools.

A more loyal enthusiasm is not to be found in any school among our people. An example of the spirit was manifested in a recent rally for the Athletic association in which more than \$200.00 was raised for the purpose of equipping the football team a beautiful spirit of self-help.

The school maintains a chorus of 100 voices that fills engagements in some of the most important cities of Texas and on notable occasions.

The school, although liberally supported by the State in past years, received from the last legislature the largest appropriation that has been given a Negro school by any State, the amount being \$257,000 for two years.

There are seven brick buildings, eight frame buildings and thirty teachers and officers' cottages on the campus.

The Carpentry department constructs all frame buildings and construction work is done by the Mechanical department or under the direction of the head of this department.

The school owns 1435 acres of land—wood, pasture and farm 366 acres being under cultivation, including such crops, principally, as corn, melons, cane, peanuts, cotton, broom corn, millet, ensilage corn, peas and potatoes.

The school owns its own light and water system, ice plant and cold storage, generating its own electricity and making its own ice.

Beside the regular normal course which is about the strongest among negro schools in the country, the institution maintains the following industrial courses: General Agriculture, Truck Farming, Truck Gardening, Dairying, Canning, Broom and Mattress Making, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Tailoring, Shoe and Harness Making, Printing, Steam and Electric Engineering, Heating and Plumbing, Laundering, Blocking, Cleaning and Making of Hats, Sewing and Millinery.

The Agriculture Department in its canning division each year puts up thousands of cans of vegetables and fruits. Last year it canned 5500 cans and on a previous year more than

quantities it will kill man, bird, beast reptile and insect, as well as vegetation.

"Fourth, that its use is a habit, pure and simple, and a much more general one than the use of coffee, tobacco or alcohol."

The crux of the argument of the author is, of course, that we use salt in our food as a condiment and purely from habit and that there is enough salt in our foods naturally to supply the needs of the body.—H. S. Eakins, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Keep Hogs Free From Lice

I have found a very effective method of letting the hogs keep themselves free of lice. Set several shot posts in the yards and pastures. Wrap the posts with old sacks; and then once a week saturate these sacks with crude oil or one of the coal tar

12000.

Among the farming implements owned by the Agricultural Department are a gasoline engine for cutting and grinding, a grader, cutter and blower, cultivators, corn meal grinder and potato digger.

The school owns a dairy herd of 45 graded cows and 30 three and two year-olds; seventy-five head of hogs, fifty head to be killed for the mess hall this year; twenty head of mules, a Percheron Stallion and a Spanish Jack, four brood mares and three horses.

There are two deep wells, 100 and 503 feet respectively, on the ground which furnish the water supply, two air compressors being used to facilitate and increase the flow of water. Also erected a 30,000-gallon steel tank and tower.

The enrollment last year was 603, 51 more than previous year.

Summer session to date has enrolled 487, the first week.

The school requires that every student shall take some industrial work in order to become eligible to graduation.

It has the largest College Auditorium of any Negro school in Texas.

Its Chapel and Mess Hall are steam heated.

It has spent this session \$7,500 plastering, finishing and equipping assembly hall and erecting gallery thereto, which has seating capacity, including gallery, of 1500.

It has a \$15,000 appropriation for new steam laundry building.

A \$50,000 appropriation to erect an industrial building for girls this coming session.

\$20,000 for new steam and electric plant building, work on which has already begun.

The new water main, among the best in the State and the best among Negro schools in the country, has been installed.

The new 30,000-gallon steel tank and tower already in use.

New devices for fire protection have been installed—fire pumps, fire escapes, air compressors, fire wagons, hose, and other fire apparatus.

The school has one of the most beautiful locations of any school.

It employs a graduate nurse to look after the health of students in the hospital.

It has the best athletic field among colored schools in the State.

A band of 22 pieces which renders concerts and programs frequently—in door as well as open air.

\$1058.75 has been raised as a nucleus for the Y. M. C. A. building fund.

Course of study revised to equal that of any Normal school; in addition, the basis for a college course has been laid.

1000 opera chairs have been put down in Chapel.

A re-enforced concrete reservoir, 100,000-gallon capacity, built.

According to verdict of many who attended, the past commencement was one of the best, if not the best, in the history of the school.

The louse bites the hog, he rubs the spot on the sack, and the oil or dip kills the louse. Simple, isn't it? The hogs soon learn to use the posts, and if the sacks are kept saturated, there will be little danger of lice eating up the profits in hog raising.

Miss Hattie P. Hurdle finds delight in setting type for the Christian Evangelist.—Texas Christian Evangelist.

The Evangelist is published by a stock company in connection with the Christian College at Palestine, Texas, and is edited by Prof. I. Q. Hurdle, a graduate of Prairie View Normal and Industrial College.

Miss Hattie P. Hurdle is a student in the Printing department of Prairie View College, and the Standard predicts for her a bright future in her new field of endeavor.

SCHOOL-CREDIT PROJECTS

Farm Work as Part of Elementary and High School Courses in Agriculture.

The idea that certain practical work done by boys and girls on the farm should count as credits in the agricultural courses of the rural elementary high schools is growing rapidly in popularity among educators. The basis for this idea is the belief that the farm may and should become the logical laboratory for testing and putting into practice much that is taught in the schools, and that the schools by giving credit for home work can and should encourage boys and girls to make profits for themselves or to become more directly helpful to their families. Educators, however, find some difficulty in defining just what work the boy does on the farm should receive an educational credit and how many credits should be allotted for the different kinds of work which really help the boy to master progressive methods.

To assist superintendents of schools and teachers, the specialists in agricultural education in the States Relations Service have recently published Department Bulletin 385, School Credit for Home Practices in Agriculture. This bulletin, which may be had free by educators as long as the department's supply lasts, devotes a number of tables and examples showing the nature of school credit projects and the amount of credit to be granted. It is recognized, however, that real cooperation on the part of the parent is essential, and the author thus defines the part the parent must play in any plan for making school and farm work closer together in the interests of agricultural education.

The parent should agree: (1) To permit the pupil to use specified land, animals, and equipment, either as a temporary owner or as a tenant so far as the needs of the project are concerned; (2) to grant the pupil the time needed for the work and to verify and vouch for the time record; (3) to instruct the pupil in the necessary manipulation so far as practicable; (4) to allow the pupil the profits derived from his own labor and management. The last point is not always feasible, particularly where the pupil takes up one phase of the main business of the farm, such as the weighing and testing of milk for a dairy herd.

The parent must at least give an unbiased voucher of the time and expense record, and a statement that the project work was all done by the pupil. In the absence of an advisory committee or an inspector, the parent is the judge as to when the pupil has accomplished a task successfully.

When the pupil's time is much needed by the parent in regular home duties it may be well to advise that the pupil take over some part of that home work as a project. This will insure the cooperation of the parents, although the "managerial" income may not come to the pupil.

The school should not only give credit for the work for which the student receives pay, but should consider the relative income or profit as one important factor in determining the school rank given on the project.

To insure success, it will be very desirable to have a memorandum of agreement signed by all parties before the project begins, a report in full from the pupil, and a voucher from the parent at the end.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Session of the Prairie View State Normal AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE Opens Sept. 6, 1916

Past year one of the most successful in the history of the school. More than a thousand students enrolled in regular and summer sessions. Three New Courses added: Rural Arts, Domestic Arts, Mechanical Arts. Three-term system re-established. Additional teachers have been employed. Chapel completed--new Balcony, Choir Gallery, Opera Seats; beautifully electric lighted. Dining hall painted, walls kalsomined and fitted up with Suppressed Arc lights. The New Light and Water systems add greatly to the necessary comforts of the school. Besides receiving Diplomas from the school, all graduates hereafter will also be issued a beautifully lithographed Life Permanent Certificate by the State Department of Education. Write H. J. Mason, Secretary, for circular containing Course of Study and other information.

I. M. Terrell, A. M., Principal

Normal Arts Course

FRESHMAN		
FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	THIRD TERM
English, Grammar..... 5	English, Composition..... 5	English, Rhetoric..... 5
Science, Phys. & Hygiene..... 3	Science, Phy. Geography..... 3	Science, Phy. Geography..... 3
Mathematics, Arith..... 5	Mathematics, Arith..... 5	Mathematics, Arith..... 5
History, Ancient..... 5	History, Ancient..... 5	History, Ancient..... 5
Cooking..... 1-4	Cooking..... 1-4	Cooking..... 1-4
Or Agriculture, Ele..... 1-4	Or Agriculture, Ele..... 1-4	Or Agriculture, Ele..... 1-4
19-4	19-4	19-4
SOPHOMORE		
English, Eng. Lit..... 5	English, Eng. Lit..... 5	English, Am. Lit..... 5
Mathematics, Algebra..... 5	Mathematics, Algebra..... 5	Mathematics, Algebra..... 5
Science, Physics..... 3-4	Science, Physics..... 3-4	Science, Physics..... 3-4
History, M. & M..... 5	History, M. & M..... 5	History, M. & M..... 5
Sewing..... -6	Sewing..... -6	Sewing..... -6
Or Carpentry..... -6	Or Carpentry..... -6	Or Carpentry..... -6
18-10	18-10	18-10
JUNIOR		
English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Am. Classics..... 3
Mathematics, Plane Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Geom..... 3
Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4
General Methods..... 5	General Methods..... 5	Special Methods..... 3
Latin, Beginners..... 5	Latin, Beginners..... 5	Latin, Beginners..... 5
Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4
Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Mechanical..... -4
Or Wood-turning..... -8	Wood-turning..... -8	Or Wood-turning..... -8
17-12	17-12	17-12
SENIOR		
English, Shakespeare..... 5	English, Short Story..... 5	English, Thesis..... 5
Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Trig..... 3
Education, Psychology..... 3	Education, Hist. Edu..... 3	Education, Hist. Edu..... 3
Latin, Second Year..... 5	Latin, Second Year..... 5	Latin, Second Year..... 5
History, American..... 3	History, American..... 3	Civics..... 3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Dairying..... -6
Or Forging..... -6	Or Forging..... -6	
19-6	19-6	19-6

The following alternative course is offered for those only who are graduates of first-class High Schools:

JUNIOR		
English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Eng. Classics..... 3	English, Am. Classics..... 3
Mathematics, Geometry..... 3	Mathematics, Geometry..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Trig..... 3
Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4
Education, Gen. Methods..... 3	Education, Gen. Methods..... 3	Education, Special Methods..... 3
Latin, Virgil..... 5	Latin, Virgil..... 5	Latin, Cicero..... 5
Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4
Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Mechanical..... -4
Or Carpentry..... -8	Or Carpentry..... -8	Or Carpentry..... -8
17-12	17-12	17-12
SENIOR		
English, Shakespeare..... 5	English, Short Story..... 5	English, Theme Writing..... 5
Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Analytics..... 3	Mathematics, Analytics..... 3
Science, Zoology..... 3	Science, Botany..... 3	Science, Botany..... 3
Education, Psychology..... 3	Education, Hist. of Edu..... 3	Education, Hist. of Edu..... 3
History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3	History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3	History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Dairying..... -6
Or Forging..... -6	Or Forging..... -6	
17-6	17-6	17-6

For a Short Time Only!

We have made arrangements to offer for a short time only

The Prairie View Standard and The Dallas Express

both one year for \$1.00 cash in advance

The Dallas Express furnishes the news of the entire state and as a newspaper stands in the front rank of the Negro papers of the South.

The subscription price of the Dallas Express is \$1.25 per year. That of the Standard is 50c a year. By subscribing now you will get both papers a year for only \$1.00

Send subscriptions To The Prairie View Standard, Prairie View, Texas

For a Short Time Only!

NEWS NOTES

It is certainly gratifying to note the improvements being made. Truly this is an age of progress. If you don't realize it, come to Prairie View.

Principal Terrell has been invited over to Chapel Hill to a banquet in honor of Mr. H. D. Winn, who was elected Grand Master of Masons at the meeting in Dallas.

Miss M. J. Simms, who is attending Chicago University this summer, writes that she is spending a profitable stay, has met a number of Texans, and addressed the Texas Club.

Miss Odee Griggs and little sister, Eva Belle, are visiting relatives at Hallettsville, San Antonio and Austin. They report a big time.

Prof. Waller and family will go to Chapel Hill on Friday as the special guests of Prof. H. D. Winn, Grand Master-elect of Masons, Texas Jurisdiction. They will drive over in an auto.

Miss Consuela Griggs will leave soon for Victoria, where she will begin work in the city school, of which Prof. C. H. McGruder is principal.

Chief Aldridge is all smiles. A new range and other kitchen equipment which will make matters easier in the culinary department.

Misses Anderson and Crowder of Mississippi, who attended summer session here this year, write that they have just realized what an attachment they have for Prairie View.

Miss Juanita Griggs has been elected as teacher in the Pleasantville Rural High School near Edgar, Texas.

Prof. and Mrs. R. F. Johnson are spending vacation with relatives in Marlin, Texas.

Judging from the amount of his correspondence, Secretary Mason predicts a large attendance for next session.

Mr. Minton is a splendid horticulturist. He has the flower beds looking beautiful.

Prof. C. H. Griggs has returned from a pleasant visit to his home, Cuero, and his farm at Hallettsville.

Miss Susie Stormes writes that she is enjoying her vacation and will return to Prairie View this fall.

Mrs. G. O. Sanders and children are spending vacation with relatives in El Paso, Texas.

Mr. A. T. Wood spent a few days in Marlin, Waco, and other points. We are wondering how he missed going to Ponta.

The Printing department is kept busy these hot August days preparing the various forms of printed matter for the opening of school Sept. 6. Vacation times may come and go, but the printing department "goes on forever."

Mrs. S. A. McCall, graduate nurse, who, with her two girls, is spending the month of August in Houston as guests of Mrs. T. M. Fairchild, says it is such a relief to be free for a short while from the care of dispensing special medical preparations for the thousand and one minor ailments and fancied ailments of students. Still she wants to know when school opens.

NEW TEACHERS

The following new teachers have been employed for next session:

Mrs. Marion R. Browne, Chicago, graduate of Selma University and from the Domestic Art course, University of Chicago, assistant in sewing.

Miss Della Mae Stewart, Cleveland, Ohio, Oberlin College graduate, assistant in English to succeed Miss O. A. Robinson.

Miss Frances F. Kealing, Quindaro, Kan., graduate of Kansas A. & M., assistant in Mathematics to succeed Miss Odee Griggs.

Miss Carolyn L. Lewis, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., graduate of Allen University, Greenville, S. C. and from the Domestic Science Department, Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pa., assistant in Cooking to succeed Miss Atherton, who resigned.

Prof. T. W. Pratt, Greenville, Texas, graduate of Fisk University, Principal Colored High School, Greenville, Texas, and a teacher of several years successful experience, associate Professor of Mathematics to succeed Prof. Bartlett.

There are two other positions to be filled, one in domestic science to succeed Miss Howard, who resigned, and a teacher for the new position of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.

The persons already selected are teachers of excellent standing and ability and come highly recommended.

Miss Dixon Entertains

On last Wednesday evening, August 9, Miss Rosa Dixon, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Dixon of Hempstead, Texas, entertained a few of her friends and acquaintances with a party at her home.

At 7:30 the young people assembled and began their amusements. Several games were played, and Miss Dixon, who is an excellent pianist, pleased the guests very much with several numbers on the piano. After this ice cream and cakes were served.

Several young men from Prairie View were invited.

Those present were: Misses Ruth Chatham, Maud Abner, Rosa Stewart, Jaunita Duncan, Drucesta Scott, Lillie Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Estorge, Rosa Dixon; Messrs. Geo. Moore, A. P. Boone, Maultie Pierson, W. A. Adams, Jackson Riley, Woodie McCann, Tom Jackson, W. D. Burris.

The Womans Club Entertains

The Womans club entertained in honor of Prof. and Mrs. Bartlett Monday evening, July 31, at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. R. F. Johnson. The following program was rendered:

Address in Honor of Mrs. Bartlett—Mrs. Sanders.

Address to the Club—Mrs. Bartlett.

Very Timely Remarks—Prof. Buchanan.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. R. F. Johnson.

Violin Duet—Prof. A. Richardson and A. Lewis; Mrs. Richardson, accompanist.

Games were in order. Refreshments consisting of delicious cake, punch and ice cream were served.

A delightful evening for all present. Reporter.

To enable motorcyclists to ride over rough roads there has been invented an attachment to a machine with which the rear wheel can be replaced by two wheels.

Did You Know

THAT

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL-INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Has the Second Largest Physical Plant of Any Negro School in the Country?

That it has 46 teachers and officers on its regular staff?

That it owns 1365 acres of land—wood, pasture and farm?

That it operates and controls its own steam plant, electric light and water system?

That it has the largest College Auditorium of any negro school in the state?

That its chapel and mess hall are steam heated?

That it has a Legislative appropriation of \$7,500 on plastering, finishing and equipping its assembly hall and erecting a gallery thereto?

That it has a \$15000 appropriation from the Legislature for a new brick building for the steam laundry which will be erected next session?

That it has a \$50,000 appropriation for a female industrial building to be erected next session?

That it has \$20,000 with which to build a new steam and electric plant building?

That it has one of the best water mains in Texas and the best among negro schools in the country?

That it has a 30,000 gallon steel water tank and tower?

That new devices for fire protection have been installed—Fire Pumps, Fire Escapes and Air Compressors?

That Prairie View Normal has one of the most beautiful locations of any school?

That it employs a graduate nurse whose sole duty is to look after the care and health of the students?

That it has the best athletic field among colored schools in the State?

That it maintains a brass band of 22 pieces which renders public programs and band concerts once a month, and during good weather gives weekly open air concerts?

That every facility for the proper development of the boys and girls—mentally, morally and physically is being provided as rapidly as practicable?

That Prairie View Normal offers you just the kind of training that will best fit you for life?

THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PUT OFF GETTING AN EDUCATION?

That conditions are making it more and more imperative that you write immediately and arrange to enter school at your earliest convenience?

Its all true and worth coming to see. Write,

I. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal

THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

Published Weekly by Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas

Editor, N. B. Edward
Managing Editor, I. M. Terrell
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RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription has expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. In this way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916

PRINCIPAL TERRELL

In the public addresses the Principal has been making in different portions of the state, he has been favorably received and encouraged. He is fully optimistic as to the outlook and sees much that can be done for his people through Prairie View College.

At Yorkum and Gonzales he spoke to large audiences and took a survey of educational conditions among the race in that part of the state, with a view of stimulating and helping wherever possible.

N. C. Bruce, who won the world's corn grand premium at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, told how he raised the rich grain that captured the medal. At the Bartlett A. & M. College, Dalton, Missouri, he is engaged in teaching the process of soil production to young colored men—and he added that this is a noble work, for "The soil never draws the color line."—Tuskegee Student.

State Registrar of Vital Statistics W. A. Davis presented statistics at the annual meeting at Austin of the City and County Health Officers' association showing that 17 per cent of all deaths in Texas in 1915 were infants. Of the deaths from children's diseases 70 per cent were caused by diphtheria, 9 per cent from scarlet fever, 7 per cent from measles and 11 per cent from whooping cough. The leading cause of deaths in Texas in 1915 was tuberculosis, with a percentage of 40.

The price of cotton has reached above 17 cents this season. If this price should remain steady for a while, the farmers would, no doubt, have the greatest bank account that they have had for years.

JUBILEE SONGS

Mrs. C. D. McNamee, in Southwestern Christian Advocate

Music is the language of the soul expressed in harmonious sounds.

Sometimes the soul speaks in accents soft and sweet, like the cooing of the dove, the rippling brook, the warbling of the bird. Then again it bursts forth in mighty waves of volume like the roar of warring cannon or the rumbling peals of distant thunder. Between these two extremes are found all the varying degrees of intensity and harmony by which the human is stirred. As different as are the expressions of feeling in individuals, so different may the musical tones which give utterance to those feelings. For that reason we have in existence many kinds of songs.

When the heart is filled with love and adoration as it contemplates the beauties of Nature and providence which supplies all our needs, it may break forth saying "The heavens declare the glory of God, the firmament showeth His handiwork." When sorrow weighs down the soul and grief gnaws at its vitals, it may exclaim with Jeremiah, "Oh that my head were waters and my eyes a fountain of tears." Sorrow and joys are the major chords in life's harmony. Upon these keys we ring melodic changes more than any other, with the balance in favor of sorrow.

Songs have always been the soul's highest method of expression. We sing for joy; we sing out of grief. That is why jubilee songs never die. They express the deepest longings and yearnings of human beings under burdens too heavy to be borne. Away down in the dismal cane swamps of Mississippi a poor, aged man, bent and stiff with rheumatism is forced to work from early dawn till the stars begin to twinkle at night. He is to do tasks equal to the youngest, and if he fails the merciless overseer with his cowhide whip is ever on guard to rain down cruel blows upon his naked back. As the blood streams from a dozen open wounds is it any wonder that in the darkness of his rude cabin he cries, "Steal away, steal away steal away to Jesus. I ain't got long to stay here."

In those days it was a crime on some farms to worship God; and it was a less fault to commit murder than to try to learn to read. Respect for virtue by the masters was a hollow mockery and she who dared to resent an insult took her life in her hands. Do you wonder then that many a high spirited Negro woman with heaving breast and flashing eyes, lifted her hands to heaven and declared: "Before I'd be a slave I'd be buried in my grave, and go home to my father and be saved."

These songs were not composed for their poetic effect, in a comfortable chair, with shaded lights, latest type-writer and a library of the best literature. But out of unutterable woe, out of anguish of heart, out of untold suffering and ignorance, our grand parents expressed in verse and song the feelings no one but God understood.

They were unlearned in the arts and sciences such as are common to-day, but God taught them a mode of expression which gave to America the only folk-songs it possesses. Indeed, the first Negro melodies came from

under the melting sun of some southern plantation.

Every nation has its primitive music and when the proud American traces back the history of his country to find his, he is brought face to face with the truth that the Jubilee Songs of the Negro are the only true folk songs of the United States.

For that reason white people have recently taken an interest in trying to preserve these songs by setting them to music as best they can. But when one of those songs is set to music, it doesn't sound at all like our fathers sang it.

There are degrees and quavers and semi-quavers in our Jubilee songs which no pipe organ, piano or other instrument can make. The human voice is the most nearly perfect musical instrument there is, and upon it the Negro could play with all the skill and effectiveness of a master musician.

It is absolute folly for people to try to change the words of these songs to suit the grammar. They were not intended to be grammatical, for those whomade them knew nothing of grammar. It would be unsuitable, indeed, for perfect language to exist amid the condition of slavery.

So he who is ashamed of these songs is either unsympathetic with our fore-parents or is ignorant of the important place this music holds in national history. We who live today know that our fathers were often gifted with remarkable prophetic vision, and that they looked forward with hope to the day of freedom which they were sure would come.

At night as they rolled on their pallets of straw they would chant "A good time's coming, it's almost here. Been long, long, long on the way. Now run tell Elijah to hurry up Pomp, Meet us at the gum tree down at the swamp. Wake Nicodemus to-day"

Nicodemus had made them promise to wake him from his last long sleep whenever freedom came. Hence the song. But all their songs were not of sorrow; indeed, their vision of heaven and its joys was very marked and practical, for heaven represented to our fathers those things they longed for, but were deprived of here.

So their longing for heaven was expressed in "I've got a robe, You got a robe, All God's children got a robe; When I get to heaven goin' to put on my robe; Im goin to shout all over God's heaven."

The Freestone County Teachers Institute

Fairfield, Texas, Oct. 14.—The Freestone County Teachers Institute was held at the colored school building, Oct. 9—13.

Prof. A. R. Foreman was elected president; Miss Inez Johnson, secretary; Prof. E. J. Kirven, critic.

After a brief lecture by the county superintendent the teachers entered upon a week's work unsurpassed in the history of the county, which was shown by the interest manifested. It was to the regret of all that owing to inconvenience Principal I. M. Terrell could not be present.

The melodies rendered by Miss Sara Shepherd formerly of Paul Quinn, Miss Tina Roberson of Wiley and Prof. S. M. Anderson of Prairie View, contributed to the enjoyment of

Prof. A. R. Foreman and E. J. Kirven were elected to represent Freestone County at the Summer Normal in 1917.

Dedicated to Principal I. M. Terrell

By Mrs. L. E. Herring

We are very cheerful that's not strange,
Today, somehow, there seems a change.
Why is it, can you make it clear?
Oh, Prof. I. M. Terrell's here.

He comes from dear old Prairie View
To bring a message to me and you,
A message that will benefit,
If you will accept the good in it.

He travels to and fro the land,
Through rain, perhaps to take his stand,
In him a friend is to be found,
Whose motto's always higher ground.

He has a true and noble heart,
He's willing to play well his part.
Nothing gives him greater joy,
Than helping some poor wayward boy.

Dear friend, I am sure you've have been told,
That eyes are windows of the soul
If this be true, we all can tell,
He has a beautiful soul as well.

Dear colored teachers, visitors and friends,
I think we should rise and say amen,
Then, raise our voices and give cheer
To Prof. Terrell for being here.

Prof. Terrell, we are but few,
Yet, we gladly welcome you,
Welcome once, welcome twice,
We heartily welcome you, welcome thrice.

TURN UNDER COTTON STALKS NOW

F. B. Paddock, State Entomologist, Texas Experiment Station, A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

From a survey of the reports and a review of the field observations, it is very evident that the cotton boll weevil is present to a greater extent than the growers realize. The weevil has been gradually increasing without causing sufficient injury to attract attention. In some sections where a top crop is expected examination shows that every boll now present on the plant has been injured by the boll weevil. At this time of the year, perhaps more than at any other time, the immense number of weevils present can be appreciated.

The growers should plan now their campaign against the boll weevil. By far the greatest factor in the control of this pest is the destruction of the cotton plants in the fall as soon as the cotton can be picked. Such a measure prevents a great many weevils from maturing and forces mature weevils into early hibernation. It has been demonstrated that only mature weevils can successfully hibernate over the winter. It is also positively known that cotton is the only food of the boll weevil. It should be evident, therefore, that the early destruction of the stalks will very materially reduce the number of weevils that can successfully survive the winter.

The following data is the result of extensive experiments conducted in Louisiana:

When the cotton plants were destroyed between October 1 and 15th, only 3 per cent. of the weevils survived the winter. When the plants were destroyed between October 15 and 31, 15 per cent. of the weevils survived. Between November 1 and 25, 22 per cent. of the weevils lived through the winter. Between November 30 and December 7, 23 per cent. of the weevils lived through the winter; When the cotton plants were destroyed after Dec. 7, 43 per cent. of the weevils successfully passed through hibernation.

The results of these experiments should be very simple. They indicate that postponing the destruction of the cotton plants in the fall is a very dangerous practice. It means that the grower who leaves the cotton in the field until very late in the season simply invites the boll weevil to live over the winter and attack his crop the next year.

If the growers would only devote a small portion of as much enthusiasm and energy to the early harvesting of the crop and the early destruction of the cotton plants as they do now to proper cultivation and caring of the crop, they would

not only be able to make much more cotton, but to make it much cheaper. The manner in which the stalks can best be destroyed depends somewhat upon the locality and the principles of farm management that are followed. It is best to carefully and thoroughly plow under the cotton stalks. Unless this is properly done there will be sufficient food for some of the weevils to survive on.

Another method is to cut the stalks, rake them into rows and burn them. Experiments which have been conducted in Texas show that if the stalks are destroyed in the fall an increased yield of more than a quarter of a bale of cotton per acre may be obtained the following year.

Volunteer cotton should be destroyed at all times. The grower should not wait for experience to drive this lesson home. If you intend to grow cotton next year, make all preparations now for a successful crop. Destroy all plants at the earliest possible time.

Tomato and Apple Butter.

Take seven pounds of ripe tomatoes, four pounds of light brown sugar, one-half cupful of strong vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, cinnamon, ginger and cloves. Slice the apples with out peeling, cut up the tomatoes and cook in a half pint of water until tender. Then press through a colander, add the sugar and vinegar and boil until thick. Add the spices to the vinegar and can while hot.

Canning Tomatoes Whole for Salad.

Wash the tomato, removing the stem but not the peeling; be sure that they are firm and not over-ripe and of a size that will slip into the jar without crushing. Drop them or dip them in a wire basket into a kettle of boiling water a moment to boil so that they are scalded through, then carefully transfer them to the jar, fill up with boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt added to each jar. Seal and in the winter they may be used as fresh tomatoes, sliced for salad, or otherwise served.

Tomatoes stuffed with various fillings make a most appetizing salad.

Religion is a lot of things a man does, but a new life that he lives.—Philips Brooks.

THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM.

(By J. L. McBurn, School Extension Agent, Bureau of Education.)

The further we delve into the question of rural school attendance in its relation to the length of rural school terms the more evident it becomes that we need an aroused public opinion for a better rural school attendance and a more rigid and effective enforcement of compulsory attendance laws to make sure of this better attendance not alone for the betterment of the children themselves, but as a matter of simple justice to the taxpayers. It is unjust to tax A to pay for B's children when the authority levies and collects the tax from A allows B to keep his children out of school whether it be through indifference, ignorance or selfishness. Furthermore, it is a crime against B's children to let him keep them out of school. Whether poor attendance of pupils comes from indifference of parents, a sleeping public opinion or a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws—or from all of these things the penalty falls hardest and most directly upon the children in their lost opportunity for an education, though society must pay a heavy toll in the end for its own sinning against the children.

As a concrete example of the magnitude and gravity of these problems in some of the States, take Pennsylvania. The enrollment in her public schools for the year ending July 5, 1915, reached the colossal figure of 1,461,937. The average daily attendance in her public schools for that year was 7,166,513—making her average daily absences climb to the startling number 295,424. The cost of enforcing the compulsory attendance law in Pennsylvania for the same year was \$198,991.71. These figures cover both rural and urban schools. The latest available statistics on separate attendance in urban and rural schools of Pennsylvania (1910) show that the number attending daily in every 100 enrolled in the urban schools of this state was 82, while in the rural schools it was only 76.6. It is evident, therefore, that the rural schools of Pennsylvania had a larger percent of pupils in the 295,424 daily absences than did its urban schools. Yet Pennsylvania is one of the six States with the highest daily attendance.

Statisticians claim that every day a pupil attends school is worth nine dollars to him. On this basis the 295,424 pupils daily absent from Pennsylvania's schools last year cost over \$2,655,000 daily or for the school term of 170 days, over \$450,000,000. For the nation at large the 5,000,000 boys and girls daily absent from school lost thereby on a school term of 160 days, \$7,200,000,000. "We must educate or we must perish," said Beecher.

Recipe For Bread

A reader of The News sends a recipe for bread quite out of the ordinary, which this enthusiast claims not only "lasts much longer and goes much further than ordinary bread, but it yields more nutriment for less money than other bread." She sends "the recipe for the benefit of those who wish to try it. It keeps well for days in a cool place and is most palatable. By the addition of raisins and currents and cocoanuts with sugar or molasses to sweeten, a delicious breakfast cake is the result."—Galveston News.

To make four large loaves of bread, grind in a coffee mill two and a half pounds each of whole wheat berries and whole rye berries and then add three-quarters of a pound of whole wheat meal, 1 1/4 pounds of rye flour, two pounds of oatmeal, one and a quarter pounds of cornmeal, half a package of tapioca, half a pound of rice, a little caraway seed, two teaspoonfuls of salt and three teaspoonfuls of sugar. Mix thoroughly with about six quarts of water, stirring with a spoon to have a wet dough. Fill greased pans three-quarters full and bake immediately in a moderate oven for three or four hours. Use neither yeast nor baking powder.

The four loaves of bread at the prices paid by the consumer are the material

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Session
of the
Prairie View State Normal
AND
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
Opens Sept. 6, 1916

Past year one of the most successful in the history of the school. More than a thousand students enrolled in regular and summer sessions.

Three New Courses added: Rural Arts, Domestic Arts, Mechanical Arts. Three-term system re-established. Additional teachers have been employed. Chapel completed—new Balcony, Choir Gallery, Opera Seats; beautifully electric lighted.

Dining hall painted, walls kalsomined and fitted up with Suppressed Arc lights.

The New Light and Water systems add greatly to the necessary comforts of the school.

Besides receiving Diplomas from the school, all graduates hereafter will also be issued a beautifully lithographed Life Permanent Certificate by the State Department of Education.

Write H. J. Mason, Secretary, for circular containing Course of Study and other information.

I. M. Terrell, A. M., Principal

Normal Arts Course

FRESHMAN		
FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	THIRD TERM
English, Grammar..... 5	English, Composition..... 5	English, Rhetoric..... 5
Science, Phys. & Hygiene..... 3	Science, Phy. Geography..... 3	Science, Phy. Geography..... 3
Mathematics, Arith..... 5	Mathematics, Arith..... 5	Mathematics, Arith..... 5
History, Ancient..... 5	History, Ancient..... 5	History, Ancient..... 5
Cooking..... 1-4	Cooking..... 1-4	Cooking..... 1-4
Or Agriculture, Ele..... 1-4	Or Agriculture, Ele..... 1-4	Or Agriculture, Ele..... 1-4
19-4	19-4	19-4
SOPHOMORE		
English, Eng. Lit..... 5	English, Eng. Lit..... 5	English, Am. Lit..... 5
Mathematics, Algebra..... 5	Mathematics, Algebra..... 5	Mathematics, Algebra..... 5
Science, Physics..... 3-4	Science, Physics..... 3-4	Science, Physics..... 3-4
History, M. & M..... 5	History, M. & M..... 5	History, M. & M..... 5
Sewing..... -6	Sewing..... -6	Sewing..... -6
Or Carpentry..... -6	Or Carpentry..... -6	Or Carpentry..... -6
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Mathematics, Geometry..... 3	Mathematics, Geometry..... 3	Mathematics, Plane Trig..... 3
Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4	Science, Chemistry..... 3-4
Education, Gen. Methods..... 3	Education, Gen. Methods..... 3	Education, Special Methods..... 3
Latin, Virgil..... 5	Latin, Virgil..... 5	Latin, Cicero..... 5
Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4	Cooking..... -4
Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Freehand..... -4	Drawing, Mechanical..... -4
Or Carpentry..... -8	Or Carpentry..... -8	Or Carpentry..... -8
17-12	17-12	17-12
SENIOR		
English, Shakespeare..... 5	English, Short Story..... 5	English, Theme Writing..... 5
Mathematics, Solid Geom..... 3	Mathematics, Analytics..... 3	Mathematics, Analytics..... 3
Science, Zoology..... 3	Science, Botany..... 3	Science, Botany..... 3
Education, Psychology..... 3	Education, Hist. of Edu..... 3	Education, Hist. of Edu..... 3
History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3	History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3	History, Ind. Hist. U. S..... 3
Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Laundry & Dry Cleaning..... -6	Dairying..... -6
Or Forging..... -6	Or Forging..... -6	
17-6	17-6	17-6

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NEWS NOTES

Students are still coming in from all quarters and all departments are earnestly engaged.

The usual religious exercises here held by the different organizations last Sunday.

Misses Patterson and Moxley have a large number of students in music enrolled and the classes are making encouraging progress.

Prof. G. W. Buchanan, Misses Stewart and Cox, and Mms. Brown and McGee made a trip to Houston last week.

Mrs. Mary Waters of Henderson accompanied her daughter, Miss Anna, here last week. The latter will enroll in the college.

Improvements have been made on the college hospital. A front porch has been added and will be of great comfort to invalids.

The Laundry, in charge of Prof. and Mrs. A. D. Ewell, has received a new installment of machinery, which will be used in different kinds of laundry work.

Principal Terrell spoke recently to the teachers and citizens of Yoakum and Gonzales, two thriving little cities of De Witt and Gonzales Counties respectively.

Prof. T. W. Pratt, Associate Professor of Mathematics, continues in efficient charge of the dining hall, taking the place of Prof. P. E. Bledsoe, who was recently injured.

Profs. Ewell and Waller are in charge of the college exhibit at the Dallas State Fair. They have had charge of the school exhibit for several years. Their broad experience and liberal views fit them admirably for this work.

Dean Griggs is constantly reminding the young men of the college, of their duties and responsibilities. He is anxious that the rules of sanitation and conduct be strictly obeyed.

Mrs. S. W. Layten made a very helpful address to the women only, in the chapel, their class work being suspended for that purpose.

Prof. Jacob H. Ford was here last week. He had just come in from Austin, Fort Bend and McCullough Counties where he has been doing extension work.

Messrs. W. I. McCann, C. L. Speaker, Wm. Schultz and C. S. Smith, foreman, are still busy in the construction work of the college. They are busy now making furniture for the dormitories.

Miss Thelma, daughter of Prof. E. W. Scott and graduate of Prairie View College, left for Lee county last week where she will be engaged in teaching. She will teach sewing, being a graduate in this work, along with other subjects.

Mr. S. A. Griffin, of Chicago, deacon of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church of that city. Rev. E. M. Clemmons, pastor at Fort Worth, Texas, and Rev. T. C. Bledsoe, one of the foremost christian workers of the state, were the guests of the college and Principal Terrell last Monday. They were formally introduced to the student body by the Principal, Monday morning, in the auditorium.

Mrs. Waters and Mr. L. Jenkins of Henderson, Texas, were here last week. Mrs. Waters brought her daughter to enter school.

MRS. S. W. LAYTEN

MAKES ADDRESS

Monday morning, Oct. 16, in the auditorium, before teachers and students assembled, Mrs. S. W. Layten, after being introduced by Principal Terrell, addressed the assembly on questions of efficiency and character.

She urged the young men to prepare themselves now, and to not delay this preparation for future usefulness until the better part of their lives had passed away. In urging this, she gave instances to show how necessary it is not to be content with the ordinary; and admonished them to equip themselves along educational lines such as will not only reach the highest standards of efficiency but will, by reason of their qualifications, satisfy, completely, the demands of the times.

Addressing the young women, she spoke in the same advisory manner and declared just as the women would become virtuous, so would the nation. In pleading for good character, she said the men would ever "toe the mark" set by women, and emphasized the responsibility of women with respect thereto.

Mrs. Layten is Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention and is touring Texas in the interest of her work.

Senior Notes

Reporter, Curties C. Taylor

The senior class held its initial meeting Saturday, Oct. 14 and with less wrangling than has been known in years, elected its officers for the session. The roster is as follows: President, R. C. Alexander; vice president, Geo. Boone; treasurer, T. D. Watkins; secretary, Miss Mamie Lightfoot; corresponding secretary, Miss E. Norris; pianist, Miss Alpha Kirby; choister, Miss V. Middleton; chaplain, M. L. Peel; reporter, Curties C. Taylor; sergeant at arms, A. Brailsford.

A feature of the meeting was that the class voted to have an album printed containing the photograph, address, etc of every member of the class, thus setting a precedent, that it is hoped all future classes will follow.

Prof. Isaacs Addresses Prayer Meeting

The Young Mens Prayer Meeting has a permanent place in the institution and is held in the college auditorium every Wednesday evening. These are well attended meetings; great religious fervor is awakened and much real benefit is derived.

The special feature of last Wednesday's meeting was the address of Prof. R. L. Isaacs, treasurer of the college. He chose for his subject: "The Relationship of Religion in an Institution," and made a powerful appeal to the young men for good, sound, pure, Christian lives. The young men were deeply impressed by the address of the speaker, and give evidence of following the wise admonition it contained.

New Motors Received

The Prairie View printing department has received a supply of individual motors, and hereafter all of its machinery will be operated by electric power.

These motors will not only save time in the work of the department, but they will add much to its efficiency as well.

Did You Know

THAT

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL-INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Has the Second Largest Physical Plant of Any Negro School in the Country?

That it has 46 teachers and officers on its regular staff?

That it owns 1365 acres of land--wood, pasture and farm?

That it operates and controls its own steam plant, electric light and water system?

That it has the largest College Auditorium of any negro school in the state?

That its chapel and mess hall are steam heated?

That it has a Legislative appropriation of \$7,500 on plastering, finishing and equipping its assembly hall and erecting a gallery thereto?

That it has a \$15000 appropriation from the Legislature for a new brick building for the steam laundry which will be erected next session?

That it has a \$50,000 appropriation for a female industrial building to be erected next session?

That it has \$20,000 with which to build a new steam and electric plant building?

That it has one of the best water mains in Texas and the best among negro schools in the country?

That it has a 30,000 gallon steel water tank and tower?

That new devices for fire protection have been installed---Fire Pumps, Fire Escapes and Air Compressors?

That Prairie View Normal has one of the most beautiful locations of any school?

That it employs a graduate nurse whose sole duty is to look after the care and health of the students?

That it has the best athletic field among colored schools in the State?

That it maintains a brass band of 22 pieces which renders public programs and band concerts once a month, and during good weather gives weekly open air concerts?

That every facility for the proper development of the boys and girls--mentally, morally and physically is being provided as rapidly as practicable?

That Prairie View Normal offers you just the kind of training that will best fit you for life?

THAT YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PUT OFF GETTING AN EDUCATION?

That conditions are making it more and more imperative that you write immediately and arrange to enter school at your earliest convenience?

Its all true and worth coming to see. Write,

I. M. TERRELL, A. M., Principal